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PER QUARTER

Shinning

38 & 40, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1891.

Intimations.

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DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.

CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

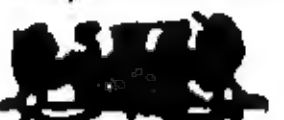
A REFRESHING WHOLESOME DRINK.

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A VERITABLE LEMON SQUASH
AERATED, COOLING, THIRST QUENCHING.

PER DOZEN 50 CENTS.

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No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1891.



BY APPOINTMENT.

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MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY "SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:

PURE AERATED WATERS
SODA WATER
LEMONADE

POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER
LITHIA WATER

SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE

GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A TELEGRAPHIC gem from an Australian journal:—"Manipur has been captured at Semapaty disguised as a coolie."

A MAN gets too old for a great many things, says a modern philosopher, but the ability to make a fool of himself is never outgrown.

A NEW Italian Opera Company which has been formed especially for Batavia, has arrived from Italy and is about to commence a series of performances in that town.

LAST night Mr. Charles Franklin went on a bend, and was gathered in by a Chinese constable after a little trouble which on his appearance before Mr. Wise to-day cost him half a dollar.

AN Emergency meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

TWO Salvation Army bands have arrived in Singapore and are about to cast their net for sinners. If they will only come along to our own tight little island what a haul they would make in these hard-up times!

THOSE ideal times—
When none were for a party
And all were for the State,
were always ideal times and always in the past.

We understand that some fairly exhaustive trials have been made by the French Government in Tonquin of the coal from the different rival mines, and that they have all been found to possess much the same good qualities.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—The Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside vessels hoisting code pennant C between 9 and 10.30 a.m. on Sunday to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30.

Li Tai, the well-known head of the Young Cheong silk shop, died at Canton on the 21st inst., from the effects of the persecution to which he was subjected by the Mandarins on account of selling silk to a British merchant established at that place.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Batavia *Nieuwsblad* writing from Ternate in the Moluccas states that since conquest steamship ply regularly between that port and Netherlands New Guinea the trade of the latter has grown remarkably with every prospect of steady increase.

RECALCITRANT hickies coolies are just now having a lively time. Another of them was brought before the Magistrate to-day charged with refusing to obey a reasonable order of his employer, Mr. C. Aiken, namely to take the "hickies" out last night at 8.30. He was fined \$3.

The Director of Instruction and Industry at Batavia has proposed that the Government should ask for royal authority to establish a pathological, anatomical and bacteriological institute with a Pasteur department, the estimate to include cost of laboratories and the necessary staff.

SIR HENRY FINCH, the celebrated English law writer, held "that the grant of a State office to an ignorant man, who had no skill at all, was utterly void." As we are supposed to be governed here by English common law, it would be well to inquire whether Finch's law is dead or only lying "possum."

INSPECTOR HENNESSY yesterday made a raid on a house in Square Street, which was entered only a few weeks ago by the police and a conviction secured for gambling. This time four men were seized, out of about twenty, and Mr. Wise to-day fined two of them \$25 each for keeping a gaming house, and the other two \$5 each.

THE bluff old skipper of by-gone days who liked his grog and was considered a sort of second cousin to Neptune, has been pulled down from his pedestal. The next generation skipper must be almost as learned as a college professor, as brave as Ivanhoe, as shrewd as a Rothschild, as temperate as Father Murphy, as affable as a diplomat, and as well paid as a good clerk in a merchant's office.

PRAXIS, in one of his best poems, describes the discouragements of the Vicar:

His talk was like a stream which runs
With rapid change from rocks to roses;
It slipped from politics to puns,
It passed from Mahomet to Moses;
Beginning with the laws which keep
The planets in their radiant courses,
And ending with some precept deep
For dressing tails or shoeing horses.

A COOLIE was charged at the Magistrate to-day with assaulting a constable on the Praya. From the evidence it would appear that in some unaccountable manner the accused had lost his breaks. That is the worst of not being a Helander. In his anguish and despair he thought him of the ancient maxim "If you want a pair of slacks, ask a policeman." So he did, and the constable, who was not a Helander, and scorned the maxim, told him that he would not give him a pair of slacks, but that he would give him a pair of trousers. The coolie persevered, thinking of what the Sunday School books say about "Try, try, try again." At last the constable told him that if he didn't go away he would run him in, whereupon the poor bereaved one grew unaccountable, and considerably scratched the face of Law and Order. One dollar or seven days.

We must still look abroad for news, be it authentic or otherwise. Telegraphing under date 1st inst. the Paris correspondent of the *Pravda* Chronicle states that advices from Peking state that Tcheng-Ki-Tong, formerly acting first secretary of the Chinese legations in London and this city, has been condemned to death. This is believed to be the outcome of the diplomat's action while in France. His life in this city was marked with many forms of extravagance. Early this year the London *Times* had a dispatch coming ostensibly from Li Hung Chang, Prime Minister of China, authorizing Tong to negotiate for the Chinese Government a loan of £7,000,000. Tong opened negotiations with English and French banks, but was suddenly recalled and sailed for China, to the great sorrow of a large number of creditors, to whom he owed immense sums of money. In fact, it was generally believed that he had taken advantage of his official position to swindle right and left. But the Chinese law is far-reaching where subjects of the Emperor are concerned, and when Tcheng-Ki-Tong was recalled, owing no doubt to reports of his conduct having reached the Chinese authorities, there was no course open to him but to obey the Emperor's mandate. Had he not done so his family in China would have been held responsible for his acts and all his relatives would have been held to a strict accountability for the deeds of their kinsman. Rather than this, Tong obeyed his sovereign's command to return to his native country. Immediately upon his arrival there he was placed under arrest. His trial shortly followed, and death is the penalty for his wrongdoing.

THERE is no change in the situation at Canton, unless the mislabeled "pulsometer," as our evening contemporary puts it, is at fault. We have received a set of rules drawn up "in case of disturbance." The settlement is defended by 14 Englishmen, seven Germans, five Poles, four Frenchmen, four Portuguese, one or two of other nationalities, and the ten amateur firemen. The rules themselves, a publish in another column.

As will be seen by an advertisement which appears elsewhere, the Willard Opera Company are to make their maiden bow to a Hongkong audience on Monday evening next in the popular opera "Bocaccio." The enterprising manager claims that he has brought along an aggregation of artistic talent such as has never been seen in the East before, and this we believe as firmly as the average Christian in the gospel. He is far too shrewd a man to bring a company to China that smacks at all of frost, and he has had sufficient experience of the tastes of Eastern audiences to know exactly what nature of "show" pans out the best. We shall be along on Monday night, and hope to see the world in all its sections fully represented.

A TELEGRAM from New York dated the 25th ult., and published by the San Francisco papers, conveys the interesting news that Captain R. McCartney Passmore, formerly of the British navy, but now commander of the Pacific Mail steamship *Barracatta*, arrived in that city this morning from Aspinwall. Captain Passmore has come for the purpose of declaring his intention to become a citizen of the United States. Although still a young man, he has had a varied (very) and interesting career. He was an officer in the English navy when his "recruiting" position in the East took command of a modern gunboat that had just been built in England for the Chinese navy. He accepted the offer. He rendered effective service in the Chinese navy, and among other creditable exploits attacked and annihilated a band of pirates who had fortified themselves in a circular bay on the coast of China, the only entrance to which was a narrow and tortuous passage between mountainous headlands!!!

The land-grabbing mania of Africa is extending to South Eastern Asia, and France evidently on the *qui vive*; recent accounts show that the French authorities at Saigon are trotting out that disturbing element, the Meinhong Prince, avowedly to cause England and Siam as much trouble as possible. France has long been jealous of British influence in Siam, and has looked with an envious eye upon the extension of British authority in Burmah. Not content with her usual conquest and imperfect control of Annam and Tonquin, with that restless and restless French character, she must needs, before being herself firmly seated in the saddle, inaugurate a scheme for extension of territory in the direction of friendly neighbouring powers. Siam has long exercised rule over the upper Laos, in language, laws and characteristics, and the people have everything in common with those of Siam and the Shan States and nothing with Cambodians or Annamites, yet our French friends, out of a spirit of rivalry or senseless quarrelsome Irish style which invites one to tread on his neighbour's coat-tail, are setting themselves seriously to work to cause trouble on the frontier of Burmah and Siam. We are watching with considerable interest the nefarious scheming of the French in this matter, but we have no misgivings as to the ultimate result, for we are of opinion that it is more likely to end in the weakening of the French hold on the territory they now possess in Cambodia and Annam, than of any serious harm to either England or Siam. The Siam Government, we are confident, will not be slow in recognizing that "unity is strength," and that their safety undoubtedly lies in a firm and determined union, offensive and defensive, with England. Tonquin should likewise afford them a profitable lesson in respect to French colonial administration. The French have been in full occupation of that country, accessible as it is, for upwards of six years, during which time its chief Administrators have been changed more than ten times, or about every eight months. How is it possible to beneficially develop a country with its governors alternating every few months? The authorities in this matter are becoming wiser, and we shall not be surprised to find that steps are quietly taken to prevent the Meinhong Prince, who by the bye is more or less an imbecile, from doing any serious work in the direction of disaffection on the frontier, even though he be backed by French authority.

ACCORDING to the correspondent of the *Singapore Free Press* affairs at Achene are about as lively as the morning of the 14th May. The Achenees fired heavily on the fort at Katapang Dua, but as the Governor had issued a general order not to return the fire unless the enemy came too close it remained unanswered, except that one of the European soldiers could not resist the temptation of firing at an Achenee who came directly in front of the fort. The shot took effect and the Achenee fell dead. On the night of the 15th a band of Achenees were seen near the bridge between the town and the fort. They were undoubtedly waiting to attack the patrol. The patrol, however, did not make its appearance and the Achenees set the bridge on fire. An English coal ship lying at Obelisk was visited by four Achenees who came alongside in a *prahu*, and climbed on board without being observed. They were driven off by the crew with lumps of coal. Afterwards the watch ship sent an armed sloop, but could not effect their capture. A fort at Hwa Kiang was fired on recently, but no notice was taken of the firing, and it did no harm. There was a rumour at Kota Raja that three companies of infantry, one of cavalry and two batteries of artillery from the garrisons of Padang, Batavia and Samarang, were expected at Edie, for the purpose of acting against some of the hostile chiefs on the East Coast. The Raja of Passangan, being in possession of a well-stocked arsenal, formerly gave a great deal of trouble. It is true he has returned to his little State, but he is far from being a peaceful man. He has opened for import and export he would commence hostilities at Edie. The renowned Tumku Omar went a short time ago from Katapang Passir to Melaboe to make an attack there, but because his numerous following made levies of provisions on the march the chiefs of the West Coast were provoked and embittered against him. Tumku Moeda Imam of Tenom, the same man who gained so much renown over the British garrison, not only refused passage through the country, but defeated him so that he was obliged to return to Great Achene. A ship kept by one Boebben has been burnt down by the Achenees. The Governor has issued an order that all officers, officials, and Government servants in general, when making use of the steam trainway are to take their seats in armoured carriages, and all Achenees are to be placed in unarmoured carriages, so that they will be exposed to the fire of the enemy. On the occasion of the eclipse of the moon on the night of the 23rd, a terrible noise was made by the Achenees in beating gongs and firing of blank charges of powder. It was thought at first that the enemy had made a general attack on all the posts, but after some time the error was found out.

THE *Nieuwsblad* says there was to have been a duel at Tanjong Priok on the 7th inst. but one of the fire-eaters did not make his appearance.

INFLUENZA is still prevalent in Java. A correspondent of the *Nieuwsblad* recommends *stree* leaves boiled in *gula Jawa* as a remedy.

THE Russian Pacific squadron is to be strengthened by two new cruisers, the *Rynda* and *Zabaca* and by the ironclad *Dmitri Danilov*.

THE *Natal* got off Hellespont Point at 11 p.m. on Sunday, and went to Woosung, where she took on board the cargo she had been compelled to discharge. She left at 10.30 a.m. next day.

OUR American and Australian telegrams have both sentenced Tcheng Ki-tong, late the lion of Paris, to death. As a matter of fact he is flourishing at Foochow; indeed during his stay here he told an influential resident that he expected to clear himself of all accusations without difficulty.

AT the Magistracy this morning a Chinaman was convicted to do hard work for three weary weeks for hoarding a junk with felonious intent. Prosecutor said he was trying to steal a blanket. Surely in this bitterly inclement weather the proper course would have been to buy the poor man some warm clothes out of the poor box.

THE Chinese are not a cold blooded lot, and the Kowloon executions were not horrible, and the people who want to see them are not brutal and depraved. Our enlightened French neighbours at Halphong conduct executions of pirates on just the same lines. According to the *Courrier*, three men thus received the extreme penalty of the law on the 14th inst. One of them persisted in looking round as the knife was coming down, and three times spilt the fun before he was settled.

ADVANCES from the North up to Tuesday last still are quiet. The missionary element is piling up the money, but apparently there is no fear. The *Porphyre* and *Idis* are at Hankow, and the *Vipre* is at Ichang. Our Shanghai correspondent writes that the District Grand Centre of the Kio-lao Brotherhood has sent a challenge to fight all foreigners at Shanghai, in any manner they please, in a sort of a free fight, using any weapons they please. If foreigners do not accept this challenge and prove themselves able to do what they declare themselves willing to do, that is to prevent the Kio-lao men from entering Shanghai, they are to be treated as traitors, hanging, etc., which do not bite, but run away at the sight of an undaunted stranger, etc., etc.

THE British Mercantile Marine Officers Association held their half-yearly meeting last night, at the rooms, College Chambers. The President, Capt. Ashton, occupied the chair, and there was a fair attendance. In the course of his address the chairman congratulated the Association on possessing a creditable balance of \$244, after a short period of existence, and on the success they had met with in their efforts to benefit the profession. Their numbers might be greater, but under the circumstances they need not complain. A point of more consequence was the lukewarmness of a few members, who seemed to look on their cause as very good in theory, but impracticable. By joining together they had, within the last year, made their influence felt; although a young body they had not existed in vain. They had gained the day on the Sunday Labour question, and a considerable feeling had been shown, and he believed that it would be of benefit not only to the members but to most residents here. He had heard from a reliable source that the representative of the Chamber of Commerce in the Council, and another member, were seeking to have the Ordinance disallowed by the Secretary of State, but the Association would oppose them to the end, and he hoped, with success. The only justification for the opposition was that the Bill interfered with certain charter-parties, but he had never seen one that did not except holidays and Sundays. They had already gained such a standing that very often employers sent to the Secretary when wanting an officer. That alone was a great attraction to officers to join. Then they were affiliated to English Associations, which included other advantages. They were greatly indebted to Governor Des Vaux and the late hon. secretary, Mr. Chesney Duncan, and both had been instrumental in calling on Lord Knutsford, resulting in the approval of the Bill. The Committee were then elected, and other routine business transacted.

THE MANILA LOTTERY CASE.

At the Police Court to-day the five men arrested on Tuesday in a cigar shop on the Praya charged with a breach of the new Gaming Ordinance were brought up on remand. Mr. Phillips again presided.

Two Chinese traders gave evidence as to the cigar business and paper trade carried on separately in the shop by four of the prisoners. One of the witnesses said he had a capital of \$3,000 or \$4,000, and had dealings with the first defendant to the extent of \$400 a month.

Mr. Phillips addressed the Court, admitting the sale of portions of tickets, but contending that the shop was not a gaming house. It was a legitimate trading store, and the small sales of lottery tickets were not extensive enough to constitute a gaming house, or agency for a lottery.

The first defendant was fined \$100, and the others discharged.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

June 26th.
You will see from the rules for the defence of Shamen issued by the hon. secretary of the Defence Committee, that we are meaning business, if matters come to a crisis. Mere theory are—

Householders are requested to keep a gong in a handy place that a coolie may be despatched with it to beat it in various directions on the first intimation of a disturbance.

Heads of houses owning houseboats or gigs are requested to order them to be made ready and taken to the English Consulate posts.

As far as possible members of the guard will work in the section to which they are appointed.

When it becomes necessary, the guard will escort ladies and children in their section to the English Consulate or to any place of safety, according to circumstances.

Members of the Fire Brigade having performed this duty will assemble at the engine house or wherever their engine may be.

Other members of the guard having left their sections will rendezvous at the English Consulate and put themselves under the direction of the head of the guard.

It will be the business of the captain of each section to ascertain that every member of his section is acquainted with the use of firearms.

Mr. Miller has kindly consented in the event of riot to remain at the Telegraph office as far as practicable. The Steamboat Company's agents have agreed to keep up steam on their vessels in port during the prevalence of the present uneasy feeling.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE SANITARY BOARD.

To the Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—In your report of the meeting of the Sanitary Board on Thursday Mr. Francis is said to have appended a minute to the papers referring to the Tytan white-wash, which was unfit for publication—Mr. Deane said that he "did not think it right for a member to write minutes of such a character." . . . Part of the minute was therefore omitted. The Vice-President pointed out that the Board had asked the analyst a question and he had not answered it. The Board at its last meeting resolved to ask him what caused the whiteness of the water, and what remedy he would suggest, but both these points he had overlooked.

Now, first as to the main point—the quality of the water. Dr. Ayres had to admit that it is not clear. He says the turbidity cannot be cleared. But the Hongkong Hotel, and doubtless hundreds of other establishments, manage to clear it. At least the Sanitary Board should provide householders with clear water, even if it is necessary to buy filters for them. Perhaps the Board has an arrangement with Messrs. Watson and Co. to boom the sale of their filters. But Dr. Ayres says further that the white substance is perfectly harmless. So is a brick. So is soot. The bayonets supplied to the British Army are harmless. So are patent non-police-safety matches. So are dead dogs if not too far gone. So is the *Victor Emmanuel*. But all the same, we don't want such harmless things in our water. If the Sanitary Board cannot keep them out, it should resign its position and let a Chinaman try. But the Board, finding itself useless at this work, is ingeniously asking for further powers and wider control of things in general.

Again, as to what Mr. Francis wrote. Why should it not be published? Is the Sanitary Board a public body, or a secret cabal? It has more the appearance of a public affair, for a private agency would at least be able to obtain definite information. But if the Board is public, why is its business kept dark? Why is one of the people's representatives buried? Mr. Francis was kept in the Supreme Court, and could not come to speak out before the Board; so he did his best, or his worst as the case might be, by writing; and the Board in his absence jumped on him, so to speak. And the people are not to know what their representative says about a question that has become a standing disgrace to the Colony.

How are we to know that it was not the water that poisoned our Governor, and that it and it alone is responsible for the Gambling Ordinance, in its present form, and the Sunday Labour Bill? Nine people out of ten in the Colony are complaining of illness just now. Why should we not put this down to the whitewash? The Board says calmly "Death rate very satisfactory," and ignores the rate of sickness as long as it only causes suffering and loss. In fact, half of the members of the Board are in a position to enjoy this prevalence of sickness, for it is to their profit; while the other half of the members can calmly ignore it, being Government officials.

This suppressing of facts is a serious matter. There is not much to choose between the *suppression* and the *suggestion* fallacy. Yet if Captain Deane were to be told to his face "You are a liar," he would probably be angry. So would Mr. Humphreys, and so would all those who agreed to smother Mr. Francis' and his minutes. And if a newspaper accused them of lying, they would begin to mutter something about "libel actions" and so on, and at the very least they would stop their subscription—if it was their paper that dared to accuse them. But all the same they are deliberately deceiving the public. Mr. Humphreys on the day of election said he would do it. That was the burden of his lay, and he knew he could be thus far carried with impunity. He said "Elect me, elect commercial men; we will keep things quiet, we will smother anything that we don't want to publish. Professional men are too apt to speak the truth and let nasty things out. We will not. We will let nothing out that looks unpleasant." That was the purport of his remarks. If he had been in any office during the epidemic of 1879 in Hongkong, perhaps he would not have dared to proclaim of the public health, as he does now of this "Tytan chalk." It is very satisfactory, but if somebody else had written something different, he would have suppressed it. If that is not the meaning of his speech, let him explain himself; he needs it, for everybody understood him that way. And let Mr. Francis say what he wanted to say. If the Sanitary Board will not give him a chance, there are other ways of obtaining a hearing. As a voter, I demand to know the views of my representative.

I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
RATE-PAYER.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1891.

THE SHARE BILL.

To the Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

I note the proposed "Share" Ordinance is still continuing to afford food for discussion not only to the hungry and naked, so far as means are concerned, but to the hybrids of Hongkong Society. It is too refreshingly funny in this hot weather to find Mr. E. R. Bellios imitating "Tummy" and entering the gambling arena of Hongkong, as a moral guide, philosopher and friend, and joining hands with Mr. J. Keswick in a crusade against share speculation. What influence has induced these two strategists to bury the hatchet and operate together remains to be seen. Does Mr. Bellios, despairing of getting into the Legislative Council in any other way, want to gain over Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., when Mr. J. Keswick gives us the prospect of taking a stern view of him? This of course must be a matter of pure speculation at present but my recollection of Hongkong carries me back to a period when Mr. Bellios put in his first appearance in the colony, and from that time to the present, I know of nothing particularly commendable in him to play his present part—on the contrary. When the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steam Boat Company was sought to be tied hand and foot and sold and delivered over to the would-be omnipotent ones (Jardine, Matheson and Co.), who was the hero-man who tried to do the deed? Why, our very own apostle of purity. And if Dame Rumour is to be believed there is no more potent operator in Hongkong stocks than this would-be monitor. That some measure of reform is needed no one will deny, but for all that the drastic remedy proposed by the omnipotent one is as ill-advised, as it is out of place, and it is solely because I for one object to the special pleading of Mr. Bellios' counsel in his recent letter as being "such a humbug coming from the quarter it does, that I give vent to these words of protest."

Yours, etc.,
A. VETERAN.

Canton, June 26th, 1891.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The Pacific Mail Co.'s steamship *City of Peking*, Capt. Seale, arrived from San Francisco and Yokohama this morning. The following telegrams appeared in our exchanges:—

LONDON, May 23rd.
Five thousand men employed in the steel works of Bolckow, Vaughan & Co. received notice to-day that their services were no longer required. The dullness of trade is the reason given by the firm for this wholesale discharge of their employees.

A dispatch received here from Lourenco Marques, a Portuguese town on the north side of Delagoa bay, says the British cruiser *Brisk* has arrived and reports a serious conflict between British and Portuguese colonists. Commander Winslow says the troops stationed at the Portuguese military post on the river Pungwe attacked the British South African Company's expedition commanded by Commissioner H. H. Johnston. Seven Portuguese were killed, while the British loss is unknown. The British cruiser *Macassar* and the British gunboat *Thetis* have arrived at Beira, Mashonaland, where in April the Portuguese authorities seized British mail sacks and stopped Willoughby's expedition.

The *St. James' Gazette* this evening says the fact that Bramwell Booth, son of General Booth of the Salvation Army, is a creditor, to the sum of \$10,000 of the bankrupt stock of a broker named Taylor, suggests stock exchange gambling upon the part of Mr. Booth. The *Gazette* on this ground demands that explanations be given.

NEW YORK, May 23rd.
The noted Cuban brigand Manuel Garcia has issued a manifesto declaring Cuba is desirous of being annexed to the United States, and setting forth the grievances of the Cuban people against Spain. The proclamation is being widely circulated here, in Florida and the Atlantic States and throughout Cuba.

MALTA, May 23rd.
Fever is raging among the officers and sailors of the British fleet in these waters. There is an average of forty officers and men sick on board each vessel. The Navy Hospital at this place is overcrowded with sick sailors.

PARIS, May 24th.
The international bicycle race from Bordeaux to Paris, a distance of 250 miles, was won by an Englishman named Mills in 36h. 35m. The Frenchmen were nowhere.

BARON HIRSCH, in an interview, said that not Uruguay but the Argentine Republic would be the site of the proposed Jewish colony. The Baron intends to buy 5,000,000 acres for this purpose. The commissioners sent to Buenos Ayres to investigate have returned, reporting favorable prospects for the settlement.

CHICAGO, May 24th.
The organized Jewish charities of this city are protesting against receiving any of the expelled Russian Jews now en route to the United States. Interviews with men most prominent in benevolent work among this class of immigrants show that the well-to-do Jews view with alarm the threatened influx of assisted Russian immigrants. So strong has this feeling become that the Jewish Relief Society has refused to accept any of the \$25,000,000 given by Baron Hirsch to aid this class of immigrants.

LONDON, May 24th.
The immigration of paupers into England is keeping steadily on the increase. The regular line of steamers which ply three times a week between Hamburg and Tilbury dock continues to bring numbers of these people, varying from a dozen to 150 on each trip. Seventy per cent of these, when questioned, say they are refugees from Russian persecution, and they all appear to have been expelled from various parts of Russia and Poland.

Many cases are known to agents of the Jewish charities here of whole families from whom everything has been stolen, and who have been compelled to tramp for food from town to town in order to reach Hamburg. Arriving at their port of passage money, which amounts to 10 shillings, was somehow provided them, and they were started to London, the voyage to which place occupies from forty to sixty hours, according to the weather.

During the whole of this time these people are herded like cattle, with the barest accommodation possible, and left to find the best shelter they can about the ship, men, women and children crowding together in the stifling air between decks, and lying on bundles of dirty foul rag, while others who are not so fortunate as to obtain the shelter gather about the bare deck and squat in groups. There is a famished condition, for the food supplied on the voyage is of the most meagre description.

The *Times* Moscow correspondent says: The well-known Jewish financier Herr Goldberger, a director of the International Bank of Berlin, who recently arrived here to establish a branch of the Berlin house, was ordered by the police to quit the city in twenty-four hours. Friends of the financier had the order rescinded, but Goldberger departed in disguise.

ST. JOHNS (N. F.), May 25th.
The Legislature passed a local coercion bill on Saturday night with closed doors, amid great public indignation. The Governor's proclamation asking the observance of the Queen's birthday is disregarded. All business places were opened last night. The halyards of the flagstaff on the Colonial Buildings were cut, and an attempt was made to burn down the royal standard flagstaff on the Government House.

PARIS, May 25th.
Dispatches received here from Grand Bassam, a French town in Upper Guinea, Africa, say the French expedition sent into the interior in order to avenge the death of two French travellers, fought a battle with a force of natives, killing many of them and subduing the surrounding country.

ROME, May 25th.
President Carnot, Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph sent messages to the Pope congratulating him upon his encyclical letter.

Inquiry into the recent explosion at Pozzo Panatta shows it resulted from the vibration caused by trains.

LONDON, May 25th.
A fashionable scandal is just beginning to leak out, in which Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont, well-known in London society, are the principals. Mr. Beaumont is enormously rich. He married four months ago the widow of the late General Sir George Colley, who was killed in the Boer war, and a daughter of General Hamilton.

The reason assigned for incompatibility of temper on both sides. Mr. Beaumont wants his wife to leave him, and she absolutely refuses to quit his house. Spicy developments are anticipated.

PARIS, May 25th.
Turpin, the inventor of mellicote, who was arrested on Saturday in order that a charge be made in a pamphlet may be investigated to-day that he is his "correspondence" which compromises several generals as well as letters showing Dr. Freytag, Minister of War, placed him (Turpin) in communication with the English authorities. The police have searched several houses and seized copies of Turpin's pamphlet.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

